## Texas State Accountability System

Select Committee on Public School Accountability February 18, 2008

# State Accountability for Public Education

- 1) What legislative mandates have driven the development and revisions of the system?
- 2) What are the system principles/goals?
- 3) How is the system developed?
- 4) What are the system requirements?
- 5) What are the major policy issues/decision points?

## Key Legislation – Curriculum and Student Assessment

- 1979 SB 350 TABS (implemented 1980-81 school year)
- 1981 HB 246 state curriculum (adopted 1984)
- 1984 HB 72 TEAMS (1985-86)
- 1990 SB 1 TAAS (1990-91)
- 1991 HB 2885 TEKS curriculum (adoption completed 1997, in schools 1998-99 school year)
- 1997 HB 1800 SDAA (2000-01)
- 1999 SB 103 TAKS (2002-03), RPTE (1999-00)
   SB 4 Student Success Initiative (Gr. 3 in 2002-03)
- 2006 HB 1 Growth and College Readiness
- 2007 SB 1031 EOC Replaces High School TAKS

## Key Legislation – Accountability

- 1984 HB 72 Annual Performance Report (1985-86)
- 1989 SB 417 AEIS (1990-91 replaces APR)
- 1990 SB 1 Accreditation criteria expanded to include AIES performance
- 1993 SB 7 Integrated Accountability System (1994 ratings)
- 1997 HB 1800 Special Education Performance in Ratings (1999 ratings)

SB 133 – Alternative Education Accountability (1997 ratings)

- 2001 HB 1144 Gold Performance Acknowledgment (2002 ratings)
- 2002 NCLB AYP (2003 ratings)
- 2003 HB 3459 Performance-Based Monitoring
- 2006 HB 1 Expanded Sanctions and Interventions

### Guiding Accountability Principles and Goals

#### **♦** STUDENT PERFORMANCE

The system is first and foremost designed to improve student performance;

#### **♦** RECOGNITION OF DIVERSITY

The system is fair and recognizes diversity among schools and students;

#### **♦** SYSTEM STABILITY

The system is stable and provides a realistic, practical timeline for measurement, data collection, planning, staff development, and reporting;

#### **♦** STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

The system is designed to comply with statutory requirements:

#### ♦ APPROPRIATE CONSEQUENCES

The system sets reasonable standards for adequacy, identifies and publicly recognizes high levels of performance and performance improvement, and identifies schools with inadequate performance and provides assistance;

#### **♦ LOCAL PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY**

The system allows for flexibility in the design of programs to meet the individual needs of students;

## Guiding Accountability Principles and Goals (continued)

#### ♦ Local Responsibility

The system relies on local school districts to develop and implement local accountability systems that complement the state system; and

#### Public's Right to Know

The system supports the public's right to know levels of student performance in each school district and on each campus.

### State Accountability Goals:

To improve the achievement of all students in the core subjects of the state curriculum.

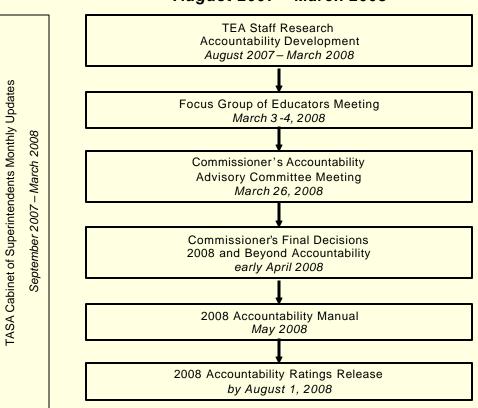
To increase the number of students who earn a high school diploma.

To reduce the performance and high school completion gaps among student groups.

## Accountability Development: 2008 and Beyond

August 2007 – March 2008

#### Accountability Development: 2008 and Beyond August 2007 – March 2008



ESC Executive Director Monthly Updates
September 2007 – March 2008

# Commissioner's Final Accountability Decisions

TAKS 2008 Final Accountability Standards	Focus Group Recommendation	CAAC Recommendation
Reading/ELA	65	70
Writing	65	65
Social Studies	65	65
Mathematics	50	50
Science	45	45

## 2007 Accountability Ratings

Table 6: Requirements for Each Rating Category

_	Academically Acceptable	Recognized	Exemplary
Base Indicators			
<ul> <li>TAKS (2006-07)</li> <li>All students</li> <li>and each student group</li> <li>meeting minimum size:</li> <li>African American</li> <li>Hispanic</li> <li>White</li> <li>Econ. Disadv.</li> </ul>	meets each standard:  Reading/ELA 65%  Writing 65%  Social Studies . 65%  Mathematics 45%  Science 40%  OR meets Required Improvement	meets <b>75%</b> standard for each subject <b>OR</b> meets <b>70%</b> floor and Required Improvement	meets <b>90%</b> standard for each subject
SDAA II (2007) All students (if meets minimum size criteria)	Meets 50% standard (Met ARD Expectations) OR meets Required Improvement	Meets <b>70%</b> standard (Met ARD Expectations) <b>OR</b> meets <b>65%</b> floor and Required Improvement	Meets <b>90</b> % standard (Met ARD Expectations)
Completion Rate I (class of 2006)  • All students and each student group meeting minimum size:  • African American  • Hispanic  • White  • Econ. Disadv.	meets <b>75.0%</b> standard <b>OR</b> meets Required Improvement	meets <b>85.0%</b> standard <b>OR</b> meets <b>80.0%</b> floor and Required Improvement	meets <b>95.0%</b> standard
Annual Dropout Rate (2005-06)  • All students and each student group meeting minimum size: • African American • Hispanic • White • Econ. Disadv.	meets <b>1.0%</b> standard	meets <b>0.7%</b> standard	meets <b>0.2%</b> standard

## 2007 State Accountability Ratings Additional Provisions

- Mobility
- Minimum size criteria
- Exceptions
- Under-reported students
- Check for Academically Unacceptable campuses (district only)
- School Leaver Provision
- Procedures for Alternative Education Accountability
- Gold Performance Acknowledgements

## State Accountability System in Context

- 1,031 public school districts
  - 191 charters operating 332 schools
- 8,061 campuses
- 4.6 million students
  - 55.5% Economically Disadvantaged
  - 14.8% Bilingual/ESL Programs
  - 10.6% Special Education Programs
- 311,467 teachers

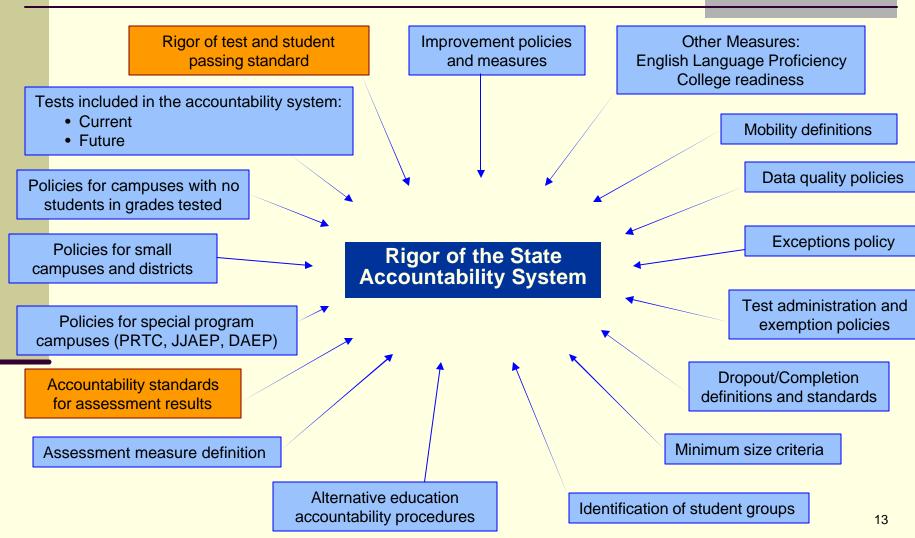
## Increasing TAKS Accountability Standards

TAKS Standards	2004 & 2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009**	2010**
Exemplary	90	90	90	90	90	90
Recognized	70	<b>70</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	80	80
Academically Acceptable						
R/ELA	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>	70	<b>70</b>
W, SS	<b>50</b>	60	65	65	70	70
Mathematics	35	40	45	<b>50</b>	55	<b>60</b>
Science	25	35	40	45	50	55

<sup>\*</sup>The TAKS accountability standards were held constant in 2004 and 2005 during phase-in of the student passing standards.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Proposed

# Assessment and Accountability Factors Affecting System Rigor

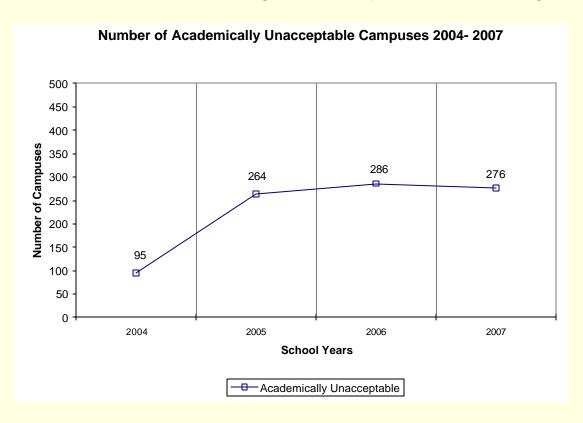


- Is the current process working to drive improvements in student performance?
  - Performance on TAKS in percent of students performing at *Met Standard* level is increasing each year.
  - Performance gaps between student groups are beginning to narrow.
  - Performance on TAKS in percent of students performing at the *Commended* level is increasing each year.

- Is the current process working to set high standards?
  - The overall design of the state accountability system has a good track record and is on a trajectory to meet higher accountability standards with the new assessments.
  - The Exemplary and Recognized standards are the targets for most campuses.

- Is the current process working to communicate high standards to educators, parents, policymakers, and the public?
  - A challenging curriculum and rigorous assessment program communicates high standards.
  - Advance notice combined with a phase-in to higher accountability standards communicates the expectation of higher standards.

Is the current process working to identify low performing campuses?



74% of campuses Academically Unacceptable in 2006 were Academically Acceptable or higher in 2007.

- Is the current process working to balance feedback from educators and policymakers?
  - System is developed to be statutorily compliant.
  - Legislative staff, business, university, and foundation interests are represented on the CAAC and provide input at other times throughout the year.
  - An accountability development process that gives educators a strong voice has been considered a strength of the system.

- Is the current process working to address multiple goals in public education?
  - The accountability system addresses goals related to:
    - increased student performance
    - closing achievement gaps
    - reducing dropout rates and increasing graduation rates
    - increasing student participation and inclusion in the testing program and accountability system
    - college readiness
    - English language proficiency

- Why has the current accountability system (2004 to present) been characterized as more challenging and complex compared to the former accountability system (1994-2002)?
  - New Assessment Program (TAKS):
    - More difficult tests
    - Student performance statewide varied substantially across subjects
    - Phase in of student passing standards
    - Incorporation of science and social studies
    - Student Success Initiative
    - New NCLB testing requirements

- New Federal Accountability System (AYP/NCLB)
  - Much more complex federal accountability system
  - Requires different interventions/sanctions
  - Adds additional requirements
- New State Interventions and Sanctions
  - Increased the high stakes associated with Academically Unacceptable and Academically Acceptable
  - Introduced new focus on performance of students in special programs and additional interventions
- New Dropout Definition
- Hurricanes Katrina and Rita
- New Incentive Programs for Teachers
- New Test Security Requirements

- Are the expectations for the current system in line with available resources?
  - Shortage of certified mathematics and science teachers
  - Shortage of certified bilingual/ESL teachers
  - No common definition of "college ready" yet
  - Need to address rapidly growing student population that is increasingly economically disadvantaged and increasingly Limited English Proficient

- Is the current process working to balance system stability and system responsiveness?
  - The overall design of the current accountability system is stable but it is flexible enough to be responsive to changes.
  - Each component of the system that is narrowly defined in statute leaves less flexibility in the other components.

## Accountability "Trade-offs"

local program flexibility state mandates where you want to be where you are same expectations for all diversity of student populations bringing up the "bottom" bringing up the "top" student test results other "successful school" measures understandability measurement precision absolute standards comparative standards system stability need to increase scope and rigor raising standards increasing student participation positive consequences (rewards) negative consequences (sanctions) public's right to know fairness in reporting student/parent responsibility school responsibility advance notice of standards system responsiveness achievement improvement rigor of the assessment program rigor of the accountability system raising expectations local capacity for change performance process consistency across systems different requirements targeting specific subjects continuous improvement in all subjects

# Accountability System Design Decisions

- Overall System Design
  - All or nothing
  - Either/or
  - Exceptions/Proportional
- Calculation
  - Averaged
  - Comparative
  - Index
- Growth
  - Increasing standards
  - Improvement
  - Cohort growth
  - Growth to proficiency
  - Value-added